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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Uprona Protests Against Speaker's Election

AB0512170394 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215
GMT 5 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The fever has still not abated in Burundi. Following the election of Dr. Jean Minani to the head of the Burundian National Assembly, the Unity and National Progress Party [Uprona], the former sole party, this morning organized a peaceful march to reaffirm its opposition to the election. Celsius Senginuva reports from Bujumbura:

[Begin Senginuva recording] Uprona used all the means at its disposal. Vehicles equipped with loudspeakers plied the streets of the capital early this morning to encourage the people of Bujumbura, most of whom are pro-Uprona, to join the march against Dr. Jean Minani, the new National Assembly speaker. As if they were all waiting for this appeal, thousands of Uprona activists, civil servants wearing Uprona caps, deserted their offices to invade the roads of the capital from 8:00 AM, shouting anti-Jean Minani and anti-Frodebu slogans. Frodebu is Jean Minani's party.

The minister of works, however, drew Uprona's attention to the illegal nature of this march this morning. Burundian law does not recognize this kind of demonstration on a work day. It is, however, not the appeal of a minister, and what is more a Frodebu minister's appeal, which would prevent Uprona from marching against Dr. Jean Minani. Yesterday, the prime minister, Anatole Kanyenkiko, returned home hurriedly from his European tour, declaring that he was going to move heaven and earth to help resolve this crisis, but he was not heeded, moreso since he ruled out the idea of resigning his position as demanded by his party Uprona. [end recording]

Well, you have just heard that the new crisis has obliged the Burundian prime minister to cut short his visit to Europe to return home yesterday to Bujumbura, where he hoped to resolve the crisis by dialogue. For the meantime, he does not intend to resign as suggested by his party Uprona. Anatole Kanyenkiko spoke to Celsius Nseginuva.

[Begin recording] [Kanyenkiko] I am the prime minister of Burundi, a prime minister of consensus, and I am for the national interest. I came back to resolve problems that I learned of on 3 December. I have therefore come to assume my responsibility regarding the consolidation of the government system of which I am an author. I have not returned on anyone's orders. I came because of the problems in the country and I must contribute to resolving these problems.

[Senginuva] The crisis brewing today is due to the election of a personality as speaker of the National Assembly. Do you think that this person can be maintained in this position?

[Kanyenkiko] Give me time to assess the situation and take cognizance of all the data relating to this problem so that I can contribute to finding a solution. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Uprona Condemns Calls for 'Ghost Town'

EA0712205294 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 7 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In a crisis like the one we are currently going through, some people would like to use it for their own purposes without taking into account the national interest. It is within this framework that since this afternoon, rumors about a ghost town operation have been circulating, thereby prompting employees not to go to work.

The Unity and National Progress Party [Uprona] president, Mr. Charles Mukasi, who is one of the main protagonists in the current crisis, condemns these maneuvers and commits himself to political dialogue, because, after all, the current crisis remains a political one.

[Begin recording] [Mukasi] We can never support any ghost town operation. It is not our way of doing things or our way of fighting political battles. We would also like to dissuade all our militants and people of goodwill, including all those who may be organizing this operation, by reminding them that we are surprised that every time that [words indistinct] progress and satisfactory answers, some people organize ghost town operations [words indistinct] [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] Can we say that a solution will be found in 48 hours, 72 hours, three days, or five days?

[Mukasi] I think that it should not be more than 48 hours. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Unity Government Survives Uprona Ultimatum

AB0712224394 Paris AFP in English 2228 GMT
7 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, Dec 7 (AFP)—Burundi's fledgling unity government of majority Hutus and minority Tutsis survived Wednesday [7 December] despite a threat by the Tutsis to pull out unless an alleged Hutu warmonger was sacked as parliamentary speaker.

The Tutsi-led Unity for National Progress (Uprona) party had issued an ultimatum to the government, saying it would call on its ministers to resign if parliamentary speaker Jean Minani was not sacked by Tuesday.

"We did not want to precipitate decisions," Uprona leader Charles Mukasi said. "We are holding talks, but we shall not go on talking indefinitely," he said Wednesday.

Mukasi had earlier called on Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko, a Uprona member, to stand down unless

Minani was sacked. But Kanyeniko called on people to show "patience". He has distanced himself from party hardliners and refused to take part in a anti-Minani demonstration called by Uprona on Monday.

He told national radio Sunday: "I am here in the national interest." He said he stood by the power-sharing convention the government signed in September to enshrine Tutsi opposition participation in government.

Meanwhile, Burundi President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya Wednesday called on the international community to help organise an international conference on security in the region. "There is a danger that if nothing is done, the region will burn," he told reporters. Such a conference should involve Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire, Tanzania and Uganda, Ntibantunganya said.

The mainly Hutu Front for Democracy in Burundi (Frodebu) won last year's presidential and general elections, but fear of ethnic war, like that which erupted in neighbouring Rwanda, led to a coalition government being set up in October.

Last Friday, Uprona deputies stormed out of parliament, where they have 16 seats against 65 for Frodebu, following Minani's election as assembly speaker.

In October last year, Minani publicly called on Burundians to armed resistance after officers in the Tutsi-led army killed the first Hutu President Melchior Ndadaye in a failed coup.

Uprona officials said Minani's appointment was the last straw and have demanded that he stand down.

The country's first elected Hutu regime survived, but about 50,000 people were believed to have been slaughtered in a wave of ethnic killing that followed the coup bid.

Burundi itself might have gone the same way as Rwanda when Ndadaye's successor, Cyprien Ntaryamira, was killed along with Rwanda's Hutu President Juvenal Habyarimana in a suspected rocket attack on their plane at Kigali airport on April 6.

Zaire

Mobutu, Kengo Discuss Diplomatic Reductions

AB0612175494 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 6 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The transitional government's decision to reduce Zaire's diplomatic missions

abroad and the state's 1995 budget statement to be presented to the High Council of the Republic-Transition Parliament [HCR-PT] were explained at length yesterday by Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo during an audience granted him by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic. This meeting is in line with the policy of permanent consultation among the country's leadership during this transition period. It took place at Gbadolite, county town of the North Oubangui Subregion. After nearly two and a half hours of discussions with the head of state, Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo answered questions from our colleague, Kipolongo Ngwambele:

[Begin recording] [Kengo] If you have been following events, you will recall that on 2 December we made a very important decision to reduce the number of diplomatic missions abroad, as well as the size of our diplomatic staff. We must cut our coat according to our cloth. On diplomacy, which is an area of collaboration, I came to brief the president on the decision that was made by the cabinet.

Second, the president should have gone to Malawi for the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] meeting, but now I will have to go there instead. We will be reviewing all the questions concerning this PTA. As I am the one who will be representing Zaire at this meeting, I need to know how (?to approach) the discussions on the subject. We also reviewed Zaire's economic, financial, and monetary situation because I plan to present the 1995 budgetary estimates to the HCR-PT by the end of the week. So, as you can see, there was a lot to discuss and this is why it took us so long.

[Ngwambele] I would like to come back to the first point, Mr. Prime Minister. Concerning the reduction of the number of our embassies abroad, is there any set timing for the return home of our diplomats?

[Kengo] We cannot determine the timing (?now) just like that. You know that before I took up office a second time as head of government, there had been a lot of delays in the payment of diplomats' salaries and operating costs of missions. We are currently taking all the necessary measures to wipe out these outstanding payments, and also put at the disposal of those missions earmarked for closure the necessary funds for their return home. It means this will be done gradually. [end recording]

Somalia

Somaliland, Salvation Alliance To Meet 25 Dec

EA0112194494 Hargeysa Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1200 GMT 1 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Government of the Republic of Somaliland and a delegation from the Somali Salvation Alliance, SSA, this morning issued a joint communique saying that:

1. A conference to be held in Hargeysa on 25 December 1994 will be referred to as the Somali National Interests Conference.
2. The Somaliland Government will host the conference.
3. The conference venue will be Hargeysa.
4. The conference will be preceded by a preparatory conference in Hargeysa on 30 November to be attended by all Somali political organizations and representatives of non-political sectors.
5. The agenda of conference and technicalities will be decided on at the preparatory conference.

After reading the joint communique, the government and the SSA delegation held a news conference at the presidency in Hargeysa attended by government and independent journalists. The journalists asked the SSA delegation about its attitude to Somaliland's option for independence, to which the SSA delegation answered that the Somaliland decision had been democratic and in conformity with the aspirations of the Somaliland people. The SSA delegation members said they believed Somaliland's secessionist stance was in accord with the new thinking gaining ground in the world as the ending of dictatorships had been followed by the dawn of a new era. They cited the changes taking place in the Middle East, where Palestinians and Israelis had come together.

The delegation came to Hargeysa in response to the Somaliland government's call for a Somali national conference in Hargeysa. The SSA delegation left for their country today.

UNOSOM, 'Technicals' Clash Over Rent

AB0612153694 Paris AFP in English 1529 GMT 6 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Dec 6 (AFP)— Bangladeshi UN troops killed or wounded an unknown number of Somali gunmen in fierce fighting in the town of Afgooye near here Tuesday [6 December], a UN military spokesman said.

Two Bangladeshi soldiers were slightly wounded in the battle, which broke out as the troops were preparing to leave Afgooye, 30 kilometres (18 miles), south of Mogadishu, as part of the final withdrawal of the UN force (UNOSOM) from Somalia due by the end of year, said spokesman Major Zubair Chattah.

Two Somali pickup trucks, with guns mounted on them, known here as technicals, were destroyed in the fighting, said Major Zubair. "The technicals were directly firing at the Bangladeshi troops," he said. The relocation of the UN troops from Afgooye was completed Tuesday afternoon, he added.

The UN troops used three helicopters to "neutralize" the technicals.

The fighting apparently erupted over a rent dispute for a house along the Shabelle river occupied by the UN soldiers. Militiamen loyal to warlord Mohamed Qanyare Afrah of the United Somali Congress faction have claimed ownership of the building and are demanding 208,759 dollars in rent arrears for the 13 months UNOSOM occupied the house.

Their claim was apparently ignored by UNOSOM.

Qanyare accused the UN soldiers of starting the fighting and claimed that 18 Somalis were killed and 42 others wounded.

Last week UN troops killed two Somalis who attempted to seize UN military equipment at Jesira beach south of Mogadishu.

The United Nations is due to pullout all its 15,000 troops from Somalia by the end of March following the failure of Somali clan leaders in the lawless Horn of Africa country to agree on a government of national unity.

The country has been without a government since the overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in January 1991.

Rival Factions Clash; UN Soldier Killed

AB0712160594 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT 7 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Dec 7 (AFP)—An Egyptian soldier serving in the UN peacekeeping force in Somalia was killed when he was hit by a stray bullet during fighting between rival factions in the Somali capital on Wednesday [7 December], a UN military spokesman said. Mohammed Mustafa was shot in the stomach.

An Indian warrant officer Shri Bhagwan was wounded. His condition was stable, spokesman Major Zubair Chattha said.

The clashes which broke out overnight between the Abgal and Murusad factions of the Hawiye clan in the Medina district of Mogadishu left two Somalis dead and seven wounded.

According to some witnesses, a Murusad triggered the shooting after firing on an Abgal "technical"—a pick-up truck fitted with a machine-gun.

Clashes opposed the two sub-clans in September and there was speculation that the renewed fighting was connected with the defection of a Murusad supporter of "interim" president Ali Mahdi, an Abgal.

Mohamed Qanyare Afrah went over to the side of Somalia's chief warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid of the Habr Gedi Hawiye sub-clan which controls most of southern Mogadishu with the exception of parts of Medina district.

Tanzania

President Mwinyi Appoints New Cabinet

*EA0712190294 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has announced a new cabinet to replace the old one which he dissolved last Sunday [4 December]. A statement issued by the State House in Dar es Salaam today shows that the new cabinet has four new ministers and three new deputy ministers. Other ministers and deputy ministers have been transferred to other ministries or reassigned other duties. One minister has asked to be considered for other duties and another one becomes a regional commissioner.

The new ministers are Honorable Ernest Nyanda, who takes over the Ministry of Home Affairs. Hon. Frederick Sumaye becomes the new minister of agriculture; Hon. Zakia Meghji, new minister of health; and Hon. Philip Marmo, new minister of information and broadcasting. Before their appointments, Hon. Nyanda was Mwanza regional commissioner; Hon. Meghji, deputy minister of health; and Hon. Sumaye, deputy minister of agriculture. Hon. Marmo is the MP for Mbulu.

The three new deputy ministers are Hon. Venance Ngula, finance; Hon. Njelu Kasaka, agriculture; and Hon. (Kijakazi Kihilula), community development, women, and children. The former minister of information and broadcasting, Hon. Dr. William Shija, becomes new regional commissioner for Mwanza to replace Honorable Nyanda, while General Tumaineli Kiwelu is the new Tabora regional commissioner replacing Dr. Maurice Gama, the new CCM [Revolutionary Party] secretary general.

Hon. Pius Ng'wandu replaces Hon. Venance Ngula as planning commissioner. Dr. Ng'wandu's replacement as Shinyanga regional commissioner will be made later.

In the new cabinet list, the office of the president has four ministers of state, namely: Hon. Ahmed Hassan Diria, minister of state; Hon. Fatma Saidi Ali, civil service; Hon. Horace Kolumba [former CCM secretary general], planning; and Hon. Abdulrahman Kinana, defense and national service. The office of the prime minister, Hon. Cleopa Msuya, has two ministers of state: Hon. Anna Abdallah and Hon. Amran Mayagila.

According to the statement, there are two ministers without portfolio. These are Hon. John Malecela and Hon. Kingunge Ngubale-Mwiru. The new minister of finance is Hon. Jakaya Kikwete, who replaces Professor Kighoma Malima, now the minister of industries and trade, while Hon. Jackson Makweta moves to the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals, which was headed by Hon. Kikwete in the old cabinet. Hon. Augustine Lyatonga Mrema has been transferred to the Ministry of Labor and Youth Development which was under Hon. Diria.

Nine ministers and nine deputy ministers retained their posts. The ministers are: Hon. Nalaila, works, communications and transport; Hon. Juma Hamadi Umar, tourism, natural resources and environment; Hon. Prof. Sarungi, education and culture; and Hon. Benjamin Mkap, science, technology and higher education. Others are Hon. Edward Lowassa, lands, housing and urban development; Hon. Anna Makinda, community development, women and children; Hon. Joseph Rwegasira, foreign affairs and international relations; Samuel Sitta, justice and constitutional affairs; and Hon. Mohammed Said Khatib, minister of state in the office of the second vice president.

The deputy ministers who retained their posts are Hon. Major Sigela Nswima, office of the prime minister; Hon. Simai Pandu Makame, finance; Emmanuel Mamburukutu, lands, housing and urban development; Hon. Judge Edward Mwesiumo, home affairs; Hon. Colonel Seif Bakari Omar, defense and national service; and Hon. Edgar Maokola Majoga, works, communications and transport.

Others are Hon. Prof. Joseph Mbwiliza, water, energy, and mineral resources; Hon. Bakari Mbonde, education and culture; and Hon. Omar Kizango, labor and youth development. Hon. Kate Kamba has been transferred to the Ministry of Industries and Trade from the Ministry of Community Development, Women and Children, and Prof. Nicah Mahinda has been transferred to the Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources and Environment from industries and trade.

Divisions, Challenges at ANC Conference Viewed
*MB0812064794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2124
GMT 7 Dec 94*

[Report by Patrick Bulger]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg December 7
SAPA—President Nelson Mandela's austere and no-nonsense persona will loom large over 3,000 African National Congress delegates who gather in Bloemfontein next weekend for the organisation's 49th triennial conference.

Can Mr Mandela realistically be expected to preside over a conference marked by leadership battles, ideological sniping and unbridled criticism of its own seven-month record in office?

Will the ANC, as the newly-elected senior partner in government, now return to Bloemfontein where it was founded in 1912 for the express purpose of tearing itself apart in the name of intra-party democracy?

While speculation on the roles, and competing ambitions, of ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa and ANC National Chairman and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki has thus far occupied centre stage, Mr Mandela—who will remain the ANC's president—has been quietly beavering away to forge the consensus the ANC will parade in Bloemfontein.

Unity—both within the ANC and between the ANC and its partners, the South African Communist Party and the Congress of South African Trade Unions—will be the watchword of proceedings.

To this end, Mr Mandela has met ANC regional structures from around the country. One ANC source said he had persuaded Mr Ramaphosa to stand for re-election to his secretary general's post while continuing as Constitutional Assembly chairman. A full-time deputy secretary general will be elected to assist Mr Ramaphosa who cannot drive the constitution-making process from anything but a senior position in his party.

This is not to suggest that delegates will mutely fall into line with sanctioned positions, raising their hands only to demonstrate support for approved candidates.

Even if division within the ANC does not assume the canyon-like proportions its detractors are predicting, there will be divisiveness.

Delegates can be expected to raise difficult and potentially embarrassing questions about the ANC's performance and the absence of delivery thus far on the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP].

This tendency emerges from a pre-conference document prepared by PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Premier Tokyo Sexwale who has been labelled a "populist" in contrast to the "pragmatic" tendency embodied by Mr Mbeki.

But even Mr Sexwale's input, impatient as it is in tone, is attuned to South Africa's forbidding socio-economic realities and the balance of power.

He argues: "RDP delivery...is not understood by ordinary people to imply houses now! Jobs today! Education this week!"

"People, as led by leaders who are unafraid to provide honest and courageous leadership, do understand that you cannot deliver all these things right away. What people want to see is demonstration of serious evidence that their demands are being addressed. We can live up to that challenge."

Mr Sexwale's paper, debated at an ANC PWV region pre-conference gathering recently, invites comparison with the official and more measured "strategy and tactics" document prepared by Mr Mbeki and which the conference will adopt.

One interpretation has had Mr Mbeki's document suggesting that the ANC was on the threshold of a major strategic shift which would see its energies being directed towards its traditional black constituency and away from the emphasis thus far on unity and consensus.

But this disregards the fact that Mr Mandela has made unity both within the ANC and the country as a whole the cornerstone of his presidency for the simple reason that South Africa remains a country divided by race, class and ethnicity. And these divisions, perhaps more obviously and immediately than the threat posed by a disenchanted body of followers, contain the most menace to stability.

Important constituencies still lie outside the ANC's hegemonic ambit, among them the bureaucracy, the armed forces and sections of society like Indians, coloureds and conservative Afrikaners.

Mr Mbeki does indeed recognise that "the main content of this phase continues to be the all-round political, economic and social emancipation and upliftment of the black majority".

With local government elections around the corner, the fact that the ANC intends concentrating on its black constituency after an initial period of settling into office is no secret. "Struggle" (Mr Mbeki mentions it once, obliquely) is now back in vogue.

But this is no sudden shift; nor is it unqualified.

When he opened Parliament in May, Mr Mandela said people had voted for change "and change they will get". Later, Mr Mbeki first raised his concern that while the ANC now occupied political office, it did not yet occupy a position of unqualified power. He asked then whether the new government was living up to its promises or whether it was merely going through the motions.

While Mr Mbeki's document mentions "struggle" once, he mentions nation-building and consensus rather more often.

He says: "The ANC should always encourage the quest for a democratic consensus or resolution which does not impair the fine balance between the practical recognition of the principle of majority rule and the unity of the government of national unity.

"The ANC is called upon to foster a sense of national unity, to champion the task of nation-building, to promote the spirit of reconciliation and to protect the integrity of the state while ensuring effective government."

Mr Sexwale, while expressing similar concerns about going through the motions of power, is strident.

"As premiers, are we custodians of provincial executive authority or mere ceremonial figure-heads, mere indunas [subchiefs] or baas boys [yes-men]?" he asks.

The ANC will hope to emerge from its conference with a programme of action to revitalise the party in preparation for what it sees as its historic goal: "the transformation of our country into a united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist and prosperous society".

Disagreements, and even acrimony, may be apparent. But at the end of the day, among the members of the broad political family led by the ANC, blood will almost certainly prove itself thicker than water.

'Thorough Shake-Up' of ANC Leadership Expected

*MB0812120194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0741
GMT 8 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Dec 8 SAPA—The leadership of the African National Congress—excluding the top six positions—is set to undergo a thorough shake-up when the ANC conference begins in Bloemfontein next weekend.

ANC sources said on Thursday [8 December] that President Nelson Mandela was leading an initiative to change the composition of the party's executive structure, the 50-member National Executive Committee [NEC].

One source said Mr Mandela had appointed a committee to oversee the process of making the NEC more representative of minorities and the ANC's regions.

"If proposals by the president are anything to go by, there will be changes to the NEC. The president is more concerned about the representivity of the NEC in terms of gender and minorities," one ANC source said.

The initiative could see established ANC figures departing from the NEC in favour of little-known candidates from the regions.

Sexwale Renames PWV Province Gauteng

*MB0812123294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1217
GMT 8 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Dec 8 SAPA—The PWV's name change has been announced by Premier Tokyo Sexwale—it is Gauteng.

He told people who had gathered at orange farm near Vereeniging in the Vaal on Thursday [8 December] that from now on, the PWV (Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging) "is no longer known as such...it is now Gauteng".

Mr Sexwale was travelling with a party headed by President Nelson Mandela who was on Thursday touring areas east and south of Johannesburg. The premier told the crowd in Sotho that the name change would be finalised at a meeting in Johannesburg on Thursday afternoon.

Foreign Minister Announces Names of New Envoys

*MB0812121894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1054
GMT 8 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Dec 8 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela on Thursday [8 December] announced the appointment of 16 South African ambassadors and high commissioners abroad.

They include former Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer, who is to be ambassador to the Netherlands.

The only woman among them is African National Congress National Executive member Ms Barbara Masekela, who is to be ambassador to France.

The other contract appointments are:

- former Peninsula Technikon Rector Prof Franklin Sonn, ambassador to the United States;
- former Western Cape ANC Chairman Dr Allan Boesak, permanent representative at the United Nations in Geneva;
- Matla Trust Executive Director Mr Bill Modise, high commissioner in Canada;
- Kangwane former Chief Minister Mr Mangisi Zitha, ambassador to Mozambique;
- ANC National Executive member Mr Mendi Msimang, high commissioner in Britain; and,
- ANC MP Mr Josiah Jele, permanent representative at the UN in New York.

Career diplomats with new postings are:

- former ANC envoy to Denmark Mr Timothy Maseko, ambassador to Bulgaria;
- former Charge d'Affaires in Cairo Mr Justus de Goede, ambassador to Egypt;
- former ANC head of political affairs Mr Welile Nhlapo, permanent representative at the Organisation of African Unity in Ethiopia;
- Department of Foreign Affairs Policy Director Mr Pierre Dietrichsen, ambassador to Indonesia;

- former ANC personnel co-ordinator Mr Buzwe Mabizela, high commissioner in Namibia;
- former ANC envoy to Nigeria Mr Sipho Nene, high commissioner in Nigeria;
- former Ambassador to Canada Mr Hennie de Klerk, high commissioner in Singapore; and,
- former ANC envoy to Mozambique, Cuba and Zimbabwe Mr Jeremiah Mamabolo, high commissioner in Zimbabwe.

Most of the envoys will take up their posts on January 1.

Announcing the appointments on behalf of Mr Mandela at a news conference in Pretoria's Union Buildings, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Alfred Nzo said the list showed to what extent South Africa had become part of the international community. He said there were still a number of envoys abroad appointed by the previous government and changes would be made "as time goes by".

"As we go along you will see more women appointed," he said in reply to a question.

South African Press Review for 7 Dec

MB0712130594

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Clamp Down on Illegal Immigration—"For years the country has been flooded with illegal workers," according to the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 5 December. Now newspaper reports note that the country's border controls "have collapsed, leaving gaping holes for drug smugglers, arms merchants and illegal aliens to pour into the country." THE CITIZEN supports Home Affairs Minister Buthelezi's announcement that the country is to "clamp down on illegal immigration." "It must do so not only because it must protect its own citizens against illegals who take jobs from them, but because we cannot debase our citizenship by allowing millions of people who live here illegally as if they are citizens of this country."

CITY PRESS

Decline in ANC Popularity—"The recent polls which indicate that the popularity of the ANC since the elections has declined did not come as a complete surprise" to Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 4 December in a page 20 editorial. The ANC "might not be aware of it or if they are, they do not seem to be doing much to address the problem. There is a growing groundswell of anger and disillusionment among their supporters that this new government is not doing much to end the remnants of apartheid." The people "want to see clear proof that there is a new government in power." "Given the weakness of the opposition, the ANC will still comfortably win next year's local government elections.

But, the writing is already on the wall. The ANC must deliver or face serious problems in the future."

ANC 'Pandering to White Whims'—A second editorial on the same page refers to the remarks by Deputy President F. W. de Klerk that the National Party "would not allow a situation to arise in which people's skin colour could allow them to be disadvantaged or advantaged." De Klerk reportedly said "the ANC is speaking less about the South African nation and increasingly about black and white and they forget about brown and Indian people." However, CITY PRESS believes the ANC dominated government "should not apologise to anyone, least of all De Klerk, in their attempt to uplift millions of disadvantaged people in this country. In fact, the ANC today stands accused by its followers of pandering to white whims and neglecting the people who voted them into power." Furthermore, a drive to the townships "would convince De Klerk that unless something really meaningful happens in the lives of blacks there, this country could easily fall back into abysmal violence and anarchy. Something we can ill afford."

FINANCIAL MAIL

Editorial Against Military Involvement in Angola—A page 21 editorial in Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English on 2 December says that although it "is not a good idea" to get militarily involved in Angola, it may be "unavoidable in some form." "While SA [South Africa] can legitimately demur when asked to help out in Rwanda, we cannot duck joint responsibility for what happens in our own region." However, "sending combat troops to Angola is out of the question" because the South African National Defense Force, SANDF, is "still trying to integrate various forces and former enemies; it would be inviting disaster to send troops into operations when there is still mutual suspicion within units and training has not been completed." "This is why there has been cautious talk of sending a force of about 1,000 men, mustered in various support units—army engineers, signallers, medics and logistics troops, with support from the SA Air Force." But FINANCIAL MAIL finds "too many questions remain unanswered." It asks, among other things, how long the SANDF would be expected to operate alongside combat troops of "indifferent quality" from other countries, under whose command our support units would be placed, and "what would be the rules of engagement?" "The whole idea smells of complication and disaster." Rather let our diplomats "exert themselves to maximum effect and demonstrate our regional good faith."

Act Against Rent, Service Boycotters—A second editorial on the same page says that by now most township residents "surely understand very clearly" why there is no longer any justification for rent or services boycotts. "The trouble is that, for years on end, money in the average black household that should have gone on rent, water, light and services was diverted to other things—like food, clothing, entertainment, furniture bought on

hire purchase, perhaps a private school education." Now there is a need to "restructure the domestic budget." "Reckoning must be made," and "users must pay according to their consumption and if they do not, the law must take its course in the form of eviction, repossession or suspension of services. That may seem harsh—but the alternative is a slide into chaos and a stillborn RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program]."

THE STAR

Squatters' Anarchy—Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 7 December in a page 16 editorial comments on the eviction of squatters from Claridge Court in Hillbrow and the "total defiance" of the leadership of the Johannesburg Tenants' Association (Jota) which includes "burning court orders, refusing to appear in court and ignoring an eviction order. The plight of the homeless is desperate, and there should normally be sympathy for such people, but the Joubert Park squatters have crossed the divide between protest and lawlessness. Reports of sniper fire, petrol bombs and burning apartments hardly serve to convince anyone that Jota is seeking solutions, or that it is still in control." Therefore, the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging provincial leaders "need to show emphatically that anarchy will not be tolerated."

'Mood of Impatience' With RDP—"That there is some dissatisfaction in the black community is certainly true. But I don't believe it is manifesting itself in a reaction against whites; no opinion survey is reflecting this," writes Allister Sparks in an article on page 16. What is being reflected is "an impatience at the Government's slowness to deliver on its election promise of a better life for its people." At the moment the RDP "is little more than a mantra in the public mind, chanted in the expectation of magical delivery." If there is no quick

delivery on the RDP "the impatience will grow and may well start developing racist overtones and turn against the policy of reconciliation. That is the danger to be averted, for if a white counterreaction begins we shall find ourselves facing the kind of racial confrontation that has always been this country's worst-case scenario. The mood of impatience is going to be voted at this December congress, be sure of that. There will probably be some alarmist headlines, but whites should keep their heads. There's no need to panic. This is democracy at work, in all its rumbustious activism."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Reaches Out to Mass Action—"A surprising new undercurrent has been an apparent sense of insecurity within the party [ANC]," declares a page 10 editorial in a Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 7 December. Mass action has been singled out as an issue to be deliberated at the ANC's national conference next week. The PWV region "has made it clear that mass action strategies should not be used against current political structures. This implies that the party believes it wields ultimate control over the political behaviour of the masses, which may or may not still be true. But, importantly, it shows that the ANC is acutely aware that one of its most potent weapons could easily be turned against it and, by extension, that there is a distinct possibility of widespread disenchantment with its governance." "The civics are pulling in a different direction to the ANC on local government issues; unions are uneasy about pressure to temper their demands, and factions within the ANC itself are increasingly seeking to promote sectional interests." Mass action may be "still seen as a way of halting an erosion of unity." The ANC has come to "appreciate the symbolic value of things such as mass action" and "as it finds itself in difficulties in trying to cope with the complexities of its new role, the party is reaching out for trusted strategies that have served it well in the past."

Angola

Planned Joint Commission Meeting Postponed

MB0712210294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 7 Dec 94

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Joint Commission meeting expected to take place here in Luanda today was postponed indefinitely. According to the UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-2 spokesman, there are still issues that must be ironed out, but he says it is nothing serious since both the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], as well as the UN, believe the process is on the right track.

All morning the various groups that make up the Joint Commission discussed a number of issues vital to a smooth beginning for the proceedings of the commission produced by the Lusaka Accord. The mediators, the observers, and the delegations from the government and UNITA already have concluded the drafting of the commission's internal regulations.

General Garuba, acting representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, said the postponement of the plenary session scheduled for today does not mean there are problems. He stressed that the cease-fire violations in Uige and Balombo did not endanger the protocol.

[Garuba] "We will continue with the work of the working groups of the Joint Commission subcommittee. After the conclusion of the working groups' tasks, we will then convene a joint commission."

[Unidentified correspondent] "Is it true that convening the plenary session will depend on military issues?"

[Garuba] "No, that is not true. Military issues are different from the Joint Commission."

On the occasion, the government delegation expressed satisfaction with the events. It feels there are no reasons for serious concerns. Here is Higinio Carneiro:

[Carneiro] "Since we began this process, we cannot say that there are difficulties. The pending issues in the Lusaka Protocol are being dealt with. The military groups have been meeting. Although the UNITA delegation has some difficulties, there are already tangible results."

For UNITA's Isaias Samakuva, the process is on the right track. Asked about the truth of a report carried by the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel station and circulated by the Voice of America, according to which UNITA does not want Portugal, Namibia, and Zimbabwe to join the Blue Helmets, Samakuva said he was not aware of the information.

[Samakuva] "I did not hear the information from the Voice of America, but we have concrete instructions on this issue. In due time, we will say something and the press will know about it."

[Unidentified correspondent] "Has there been any violation of the cease-fire. How is the cease-fire implementation progressing?"

[Samakuva] "My information is that the cease-fire is progressing more or less smoothly. We still face some problems but we hope to resolve them one day."

[Correspondent] "Is the UNITA leadership normally in contact with all its military units?"

[Samakuva] "Absolutely."

According to a Unavem-2 spokesman, the last details will be completed before this weekend when a plenary session will have to be convened. Luis de Albuquerque said:

[Albuquerque] "The most important thing taking place here are discussions on military issues, which are the main issues at the present moment—to know with all certainty whether the cease-fire is being implemented and problems connected with communications. Therefore, as soon as there is a consensus on proposals presented by the government and UNITA, Chris Garuba, who is replacing the special representative of the UN secretary general, will convene a Joint Commission meeting even this week."

The military leaderships of the government and UNITA teams met at Unavem-2 installations. Journalists were not allowed at the meeting.

According to the Lusaka Protocol, after 17 days since the protocol's official signing, UNITA and the government should begin a process of exchanging military communications to determine the 15 areas in the country where UNITA forces will be confined, as well as the area where emergency police will be deployed. All this information should be revealed before next weekend, if the postponed Joint Commission plenary session is held.

Spokesman on Possible Santos-Savimbi Meeting

MB0712175894 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 7 Dec 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] As delegates from the Angolan Government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels are due to meet to hold a meeting of the peace commission in Luanda under the terms of the Lusaka peace accord, there is still no sign of UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. He never turned up in Lusaka; his signature is on nothing; there have been all kinds of reports that he is dead, incapacitated, or overthrown. Yesterday, President Dos Santos himself declared that he was ready to meet Jonas

Savimbi anywhere, anytime on Angolan territory to seal the deal with a handshake. Robin White asked UNITA's United Nations representative Marcos Samondo if Jonas Savimbi would agree:

[Begin recording] [Samondo] Sure. Actually, Dos Santos was just responding to UNITA's invitation. We are the ones who put the proposition first, but obviously what is left now is when the meeting will take place.

[White] Will Savimbi be prepared to go to Luanda?

[Samondo] I am not sure that the security condition is right for Luanda. The same way also I don't think the security is right for Dos Santos to go to Huambo area at this particular point, but I am sure we have to work out something, some place where everybody feels comfortable.

[White] Where would you think it might be a good place?

[Samondo] It is a little bit difficult to speculate, but one would assume that some African country, maybe somewhere outside the country because there is still some sporadic fighting here and there. [passage omitted]

[White] Now, I see that UNITA is pouring cold water on one suggestion that the South African troops should be involved in a UN peacekeeping force. Now, why are you saying you don't want the South Africans there?

[Samondo] I think basically what UNITA is saying is that the South African Government should do more to really get all the mercenaries out in the country because there are maybe, some people say 500, some people say 3,000 mercenaries. Most of those mercenaries are directly involved in fighting against UNITA. Other smaller groups, particularly from the special branches, are there hunting UNITA. We know who they are; we know where they are.

[White] These are South Africans, you are saying?

[Samondo] These are South Africans hired by a private firm called Executive Outcomes.

[White] But this isn't the South African Army. I mean, we are talking of the South African regular Army (?joining) the peacekeeping forces.

[Samondo] Right. But then how do you reconcile some South African forces coming for peace, other South African forces coming for war, to wage a war? So what UNITA is really saying is that I think something needs to (?be removed). I don't believe that the South African Government does not have executive power to force the mercenaries out of Angola because that is a real major obstacle to peace. They should get out and then the South African peacekeepers should come in. [end recording]

Mozambique

Chissano Dismisses Machungo, 13 Other Ministers

MB0712181394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 7 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] President Joaquim Chissano today relieved Prime Minister and Planning Minister Mario Machungo of his post. He also relieved 13 other ministers of their posts—namely, the ministers of national defense, transportation and communications, foreign affairs, health, interior, education, culture and youth, state administration, justice, finance, and labor, and the minister without portfolio and the minister in the presidency. The president also relieved the deputy ministers of education, planning, cooperation, foreign affairs, and national defense of their posts. The Republic's attorney general was relieved of his duty.

Chissano Addresses Assembly 8 Dec

MB0812092994 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 0738 GMT 8 Dec 94

[Speech by President Joaquim Chissano at the opening of the Assembly of the Republic in Maputo on 8 December—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] Dear deputies, Your Excellencies: I have called this first session of the Fourth Legislature in terms of Paragraph 2 of Article 138 of the Constitution to elect the chairman of the Assembly of the Republic.

The people have chosen Your Excellencies to represent them in this institution. I would like to congratulate you on having earned the trust of the Mozambican women and men. [applause]

This Fourth Legislature has assumed new characteristics, because the Assembly of the Republic now has a multi-party composition, which reflects the constitutional transformation of 1990.

Years of colonial domination deprived the Mozambican people of legal political expression. The Mozambican people's liberation struggle was the first and most important step for our people to gain the right to master their own fate. Our independence is the cornerstone of the democratic building we are constructing.

The liquidation of colonialism and racism in southern Africa has made room for organized political forces to emerge within a legal framework. The deepening of the democratic process, which materialized from the constitutional transformation of 1990, has allowed a number of political parties to register since then. The great majority of political parties did not manage to pass the legal barrier of 5 percent [to obtain an Assembly seat] in the elections which have just been held. However, the ideas and alternative social projects they have proposed

deserve consideration. Even though they are not represented in the Assembly of the Republic, they have the patriotic duty of contributing ideas and criticism so that national consensus can be reached.

Your Excellencies: The three legislatures that preceded this one made great contributions to the fatherland. The deputies who have taken their seats in this hall since 1977 have deserved the confidence that the nation placed in them. [applause]

I would like to pay a special homage to His Excellency Marcelino dos Santos, the outgoing Assembly of the Republic chairman. He is a man, who, since the first days of the liberation struggle, has done much for the cause of our fatherland's independence and democracy, the defense of the more vulnerable sections of our society, and the winning the right to speak for those who were always deprived of that right. Marcelino dos Santos has been a writer, a poet, a political leader, and a combatant in the liberation struggle in the fatherland and in southern Africa. He remains one of the great figures in the history of the Mozambican fatherland and Africa. [applause]

I would like to call on His Excellency Marcelino dos Santos to come here so I can embrace him on behalf of the deputies of the outgoing Assembly and the Mozambican people.

I would also like to include in this tribute the outgoing members of the Assembly of the Republic Standing Commission, the chairmen and spokesmen of the different commissions, and the deputies who served in the last three legislatures. Your Excellencies: Remembering history is imperative for people who prize national unity and putting down roots. To respect the past without turning it into a myth is a condition for continuing to affirm the nation and the state.

Your Excellencies the deputies: You are now going to face the experience of a multiparty Parliament. Our people's long struggle to master their own fate and the existence of tolerance in our society have certainly helped us overcome the difficulties inherent to the beginning of the process. They have also helped enrich the democratic experiences of mankind. The deputies here come from different parts of our country. They come from different ethnic and racial groups, religious faiths, and cultural traditions. The deputies here represent five political parties. There are, however, some fundamental common dimensions in this pluralism: Your Excellencies are all Mozambicans, deputies in the Assembly of the Republic, and your principal mandate is to serve the interests of the Mozambican people, the cause of national unity, Mozambican sovereignty, the defense of our territorial integrity, and to work for progress and the well-being of all layers of society. The country has given Your Excellencies a mandate to preserve peace and act to ensure that war will be only a bitter memory. You must make national reconciliation a daily reality.

Irrespective of the political organizations you may support, you are all united by the national interest and your duty to serve the people.

Your Excellencies: Courtesy and mutual respect are the first steps toward achieving tolerance, without which it will be impossible to have pluralism and democratic coexistence among people of different political views. Dialogue among you, the deputies, must not be solely a mere correlation of a majority and a minority. In the histories of nations, majorities and minorities are but passing stages. The national interest is the permanent thing. The search for agreements is more important than mere voting, even though the latter is indispensable to defining decisions that transform ideas into laws that apply equally to all.

It is recommended that the composition of the Assembly reflects its various bodies. It is my desire, in my capacity as head of the government, that there be a more constant relationship between the executive offices and the Assembly commissions, thereby allowing fruitful dialogue to take place between the executive and legislative powers and allowing the legislative side to have greater control over the actions of the executive. Your Excellencies must consider and decide how frequently plenary sessions should take place and the functions of the commissions in the intervals between plenary meetings.

Contacts between the deputies and the electoral circles and between the deputies and civilian society—notably the various social organizations—are indispensable to the functioning of democracy, the participation of the citizen in the search for national consensus, and control over the institutions of sovereignty.

It is true that there is still an abyss between what we want and what is actually possible. The low level of the national economy is reflected in the budget limitations that seriously restrict what it is possible to do.

Your Excellencies: The Fourth Legislature will have to address fundamental issues connected with the budget and the state plan. It will also have to address major legislative documents that must govern our people's lives.

There are still very obvious inequalities in our country, both in regional and social terms. The continuation of fiscal reform, the implementation of an employment policy, the improvement of education and health care standards, and increased school and health care networks are concerns and demands that have been conveyed by our people. It will be up to the government, with its executive power, to implement the principal lines of the projects approved by Your Excellencies.

Ladies and gentlemen, the deputies: According to the meeting agenda, after my speech, we will elect the chairmen of the Assembly of the Republic, of the Standing Commission, and of the other bodies. I would like to wish you success in your work, good health, and

cooperation among Your Excellencies. I hereby declare the first session of the Fourth Legislature of the Assembly of the Republic open. [applause]

We will have a recess of about one hour. Be that as it may, the loudspeakers will announce when you must be back. We are going to go into recess for about an hour to facilitate the continuation of these proceedings. Then, we will return to continue our work.

Renamo's Ululu Views Upcoming Assembly Work
MB0812102894 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 0659 GMT 8 Dec 94

[Interview with Renamo Secretary General Vicente Ululu by Simeao Pongwane at the Assembly of the Republic in Maputo—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Pongwane] I am next to Mr. Vicente Ululu, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] secretary general, who is now exchanging greetings with the former information minister. Mr. Vicente Ululu is now ready to be sworn in at this meeting. We have also had reports that Renamo met here recently—in fact, the Renamo deputies recently attended a seminar. I would like to know whether the seminar to prepare the Renamo deputies for this session is now over?

[Ululu] Yes, I am ready to participate in all parliament sessions, and I am willing to be sworn in as a deputy in the Assembly of the Republic. We have had a seminar organized by the International Republican Institute, and they gave us their views on how the parliament is supposed to work, who the deputy is, what the deputy is to the public, and so forth. Our men have had this preparation for the future Assembly of the Republic. Obviously, we are all learning at this stage. Both the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and Renamo are learning. Frelimo never had the experience of participation by other political parties and other political forces. In turn, this is the first time Renamo has participated in this process, in the Assembly of the Republic, so there is every need for those institutions to provide help to both sides.

[Pongwane] Well, you were saying that the deputies elected by Renamo to be part of the Assembly of the Republic attended a seminar here in Maputo. How long was the seminar? Do you think that there has been enough time for them to absorb the complexities involved in parliamentary work?

[Ululu] The seminar lasted one day, but that is not where it stops. After we have been sworn in, we will continue this training on 10, 11, and 12 December. Clearly, it is not something you can absorb in one day.

[Pongwane] There are still many things to be done, but I would like to know your general view of the functioning of this assembly. What do you think will happen? Will it be a fiercely disputed parliament, as is being rumored?

[Ululu] Well, I believe in dialogue. We must resolve our differences here. We can no longer settle them by taking up arms. Obviously, these are political forces with different perceptions. There may or may not be heated discussions, as long as we can find common ground concerning our country's laws.

[Pongwane] Mr. Secretary General, are all 112 Renamo deputies here?

[Ululu] All 112 Renamo deputies are represented here today, even though one of us is in hospital because he is ill.

Namibia

Parties Express 'Satisfaction' With Voting

**MB0712144694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1343
GMT 7 Dec 94**

[Report by Jonathon Rees]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Windhoek 7 Dec SAPA—Namibians took advantage of a public holiday to swamp polling stations on Wednesday, queueing patiently for hours to vote in the first post-independence parliamentary and presidential elections.

Both the ruling SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and main opposition DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] expressed satisfaction with the voting, and observers credited Namibians with remarkable tolerance and patience. "No major complaints," said DTA spokesman Nico Smit. Added SWAPO official Sedi Garoseb: "It's unbelievable. People are so calm."

Voters queued from as early as 3AM, but polling slowed to a trickle by midday in parts of the thinly-populated south and the Namib desert towns of Usakos and Karib. Officials said most polling stations had opened dead on time at 7AM and queues swelled to as long as 5km in some areas. In Walvis Bay, where many former South Africans cast their first votes for a Windhoek government, there were queues of thousands and the mood was festive. Voters brought deck-chairs and picnicked as they joined friends and political opponents for the long wait. Fears of ballot paper shortages in a few northern constituencies were quickly resolved by the Election Directorate, which promised to airlift required materials by Wednesday afternoon. A mobile polling station was delayed by a flooded river after rare heavy rains in arid Kunene Province in the north-west.

President Sam Nujoma and his wife Kovambo were among the first to vote, casting their ballots with broad smiles in Windhoek's Independence Avenue. Urging voters to remain calm, the president said he was confident of victory and SWAPO would use its majority to consolidate progress since independence five years ago, NBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] Radio News reported.

His only rival in the presidential race, the DTA's Mishake Muyongo, made his cross at Katima Mulilo in his home region Caprivi, followed by SWAPO Minister of Agriculture Nangoloh Mbumba.

Analysts said the election would almost certainly return SWAPO to power as the opposition had failed to unite around alternative ideas and policies. SWAPO also had the advantage of state resources in the quest for votes, with most of the cash-strapped opposition parties struggling to mount effective campaigns.

2d Day of Voting; Lack of Excitement Noted

MB0812085094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0510 GMT 8 Dec 94

[From the "Radio Today" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [Announcer] Queues are already starting to form at polling stations in Namibia as people prepare to vote in the second day of polling in Namibia's first presidential and parliamentary elections since independence. On the line to us is our reporter in Windhoek, Dumisani Shange. Dumisani, what is the latest situation?

[Shange] The polls opened about 12 minutes ago here in Namibia and with a lot of people already queuing for voting. [passage omitted]

Counting and reconciliation of votes is expected to start tomorrow morning with the first results in the afternoon.

[Announcer] Dumisani, we got the impression yesterday that there was an element of apathy, that there wasn't the excitement that surrounded the independence voting. What is the atmosphere like, or what was it like through yesterday and so far today?

[Shange] There wasn't much of excitement in this election. I don't know what the reason has been, because people were just queuing and very calm to cast their vote.

[Announcer] So generally speaking, as far as you know, the voting has proceeded very smoothly and very peacefully?

[Shange] Yes, voting continued very well all over the country, with exceptions here and there. But when I went to Katutura, which is a township just outside Windhoek, people were also queuing there ready to cast their vote, and there were some mobile stations at the Katutura Hospital to help those elderly people, patients, and prisoners who could not make it to the polls. [end recording]

Presidential Election Results Expected 9 Dec

MB0812093694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A variety of logistical problems have delayed voting in parts of Namibia on the first day

of the country's first presidential and parliamentary elections since independence.

Extra election materials had to be rushed to the populous north, as well as Walvis Bay, late yesterday afternoon, as voters swamped polling stations. Another problem was that many voters are still without voting registration cards. Long queues left people waiting for hours in the scorching heat in the capital, Windhoek, and the Atlantic coastal towns of Walvis Bay and Swakopmund.

But despite these minor hitches, our reporter in Namibia has confirmed to GMSA [Good Morning South Africa] that voting went smoothly and predictably nonetheless. No incidents of intimidation or conflict were reported. Election coordinators say they are confident that any logistical problems that cropped up yesterday can be solved today.

When the polling booths close at 9 o'clock tonight on the last day of the elections, the ballot boxes will be sealed. They will then be taken to various points for counting to begin. Indications are that the results of the presidential elections could already be out by tomorrow.

Polling Stations Expected To Close on Schedule

MB0812121594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1134 GMT 8 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Windhoek 8 DEC SAPA—Voting dwindled to a trickle across Namibia on Thursday [8 December], the second day of parliamentary and presidential elections, and organisers said all polling stations would close on schedule at 9 PM [2000 GMT].

Polling stations in the populous north, which were swamped by voters on Wednesday and ran out of voting material, were quiet by midday Thursday, said Omuasi region SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] election mobiliser Martin Aram.

The elections directorate said it had successfully airlifted the necessary materials to the north and Caprivi region, and that voting had gone smoothly across the country.

Thousands of people in the north, SWAPO's main powerbase, were turned away from polling stations on Wednesday as high numbers of early voters took organisers by surprise. Some voting points closed up to eight hours early.

Just one incident of violence was reported in two days of polling. At Aminuis, a remote village in the southwest, a policeman fired a warning shot and arrested a man who attacked him while the policeman was removing party election posters from near a polling station.

The policeman was slightly injured, police spokesman Edwin Kanguatjivi said. "Voting in the rest of the

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country seems to be going well. We have no reports of serious crime," he said.

But the main opposition DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] alleged that as many as 50,000 people, representing up to eight parliamentary seats, had duplicate voter registration cards which could lead to electoral fraud.

DTA spokesman Nico Smit also claimed that up to 30 per cent of DTA supporters had not received their registration cards in time to vote. "Distribution of these cards was absolutely unacceptable," he said.

Counting of votes starts on Friday morning, with first results due on Friday afternoon.

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